

ECTOPSOCUS BRIGGSI, A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF *PSOCIDÆ*
FOUND IN ENGLAND.

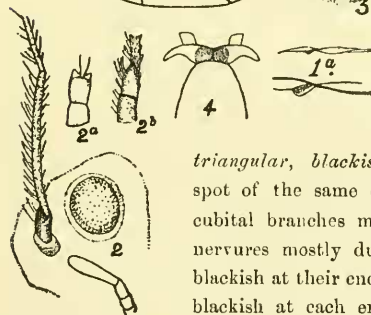
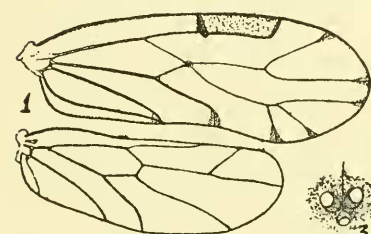
BY ROBERT McLACHLAN, F.R.S., &c.

ECTOPSOCUS, *n. g.*

General characters as in *Peripsocus*, Hag.: differs especially in the costal and dorsal margins of the anterior wings being subparallel, hence scarcely dilated in the apical portion; in the pterostigma in these wings being long-oblong (or enclosed in a nearly regular parallelogram), hardly dilated at the end; and the inner radial branch and the inner cubital branch (Reuter's nomenclature*) are confluent (or nearly so) at a point; in the posterior wings there is still more difference, because the radial sector and the cubitus are widely distant, connected by a transverse nervule.

ECTOPSOCUS BRIGGSI, *n. sp.*

Above dingy yellowish, beneath and legs paler, almost whitish. Eyes blackish.



Antennæ not longer than the wings, the thread somewhat fuliginous and strongly pilose, 3rd joint very long, 1st and 2nd joints pale, but the 2nd darker above. Head with some brownish marks behind the ocelli. Abdomen above (in life) with the segments margined with brownish, and with a brownish median longitudinal line, pygidium wholly pale. Wings hyaline; the membrane colourless: in the anterior pair the pterostigma is slightly opaque and finely granulose; at the termination of each nervure on the margins is an elongate,

triangular, blackish or fuliginous, spot, a smaller discal spot of the same colour at the point where the radial and cubital branches meet; neuration and margins hairless, the nervures mostly dusky (pale in certain lights), but distinctly blackish at their ends, and the pterostigmatic nervure is also blackish at each end, together with the strong "hook" or

"tooth" on the under-side of the inner nervule: posterior wings without distinct marginal spots.

Expanse, circ. 5 mm.

Hab.: Lynmouth, North Devon, during the month of October, 1899 (*C. A. Briggs*). Mr. Briggs took fourteen examples, chiefly amongst dead leaves on the ground, but occasionally beaten from

* I have adopted Reuter's nomenclature as being the best yet proposed, although to a novice it would be somewhat difficult to comprehend without a colour scheme. According to the more simple, but manifestly morphologically erroneous, system used in my Monograph of 1867, it would be sufficient to say that the "forked vein" is practically sessile in *Ectopsocus*, and petiolated in *Peripsocus*.

trees; decidedly scarce and difficult to obtain. I have seen four of these, of the sex of which I am somewhat doubtful, but from the small eyes they appear to be females.

This pretty little insect (which seems to form the type of a new genus on the characters mentioned) is somewhat deceptively similar (at first sight) to *Trichopsocus Dalii*, McLach., in consequence of the dark spots at the apices of the nervures on the otherwise colourless wings.

Explanation of figures.--For these figures I am indebted to my friend the Rev. A. E. Eaton, and give their explanation almost in his own words. Fig. 1, wings from *under-side* (in fluid); 1*a*, verrucosity ("hook" or "tooth") of inner cross vein of pterostigma, seen edgewise in front of the costa, two views of different enlargement (dried). Fig. 2, part of head, with eye, maxillary palpus, and basal portion of an antenna; 2*a*, basal joints of an antenna, inner-side; 2*b*, same, outer-side (more enlarged). Fig. 3, ocelli (greatly enlarged). Fig. 4, extremity of intermediate tarsus (greatly enlarged, and somewhat flattened, showing the empodium and arolia).

Lewisham, London :

November, 1899.

NEUROPTERA AND TRICHOPTERA OBSERVED IN
WIGTOWNSHIRE DURING JULY, 1899, INCLUDING TWO SPECIES
OF HYDROPTILIDÆ NEW TO THE BRITISH LIST.

BY KENNETH J. MORTON, F.E.S.

Any one looking over the lists of Scottish *Trichoptera* published in the "Scottish Naturalist" in 1884-5, cannot fail to notice that the records from the two great southern river systems are very meagre. Those from Tweed are indeed a perfect blank; and while those from Solway are very much better, they obviously do little more than give an outline of the Trichopterous fauna of the area, being in fact mainly the results of the collecting of Mr. Robert Service, a keen ornithologist and an excellent all-round naturalist, but who naturally did not apply himself to the Orders *Neuroptera* and *Trichoptera* with the exclusive attention of the specialist.

The Tweed area (in which I have had the opportunity of doing a little autumnal collecting quite recently) thus offered a virgin field; but when it came to carrying into effect a long-felt desire to do some summer work in the southern parts of Scotland, my inclinations were altogether in favour of the selection of one of the less-known regions of the Solway area, where, with a southern latitude, a moderate ele-